

CREAM
THICK
CREAM
See Below.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

NOTES ON WILD
LIFE IN HONGKONG
AND ROUTE CHINA.
By the Rev. G. A.
BURNHAM, M.A.
To be had at the
"China Mail" Office
Part I Revised Price 70 Cts.
Part II 80 Cts.

No. 15,748. 號一廿五廿三十一百九千一第 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1913. 星島晚報 中華民國二年十月二十一日 每份售銀 30 仙

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TABLETS.

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&c. &c.

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UMEMOTO.
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Finest work done by hand only.
No. 12, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, Oct. 3, 1913. 1190

A BERLIN CLUB TRAGEDY.

GERMAN COURT OFFICIAL SHOT DEAD.

Berlin, Sept. 18.

A great sensation has been caused in Berlin by a fatal affray in a leading military club, that of the Landwehr Officers of Reserve, Captain Lothar von Westernhagen, a Court Chamberlain and reserve officer, being shot dead by a fellow-member, Professor Heinrich Mass, a portrait painter.

It appears that Professor Mass was leaving a court of honour, which was being held by the club committee to investigate a quarrel between the two men, when he met von Westernhagen ascending the stairs. A heated discussion followed, which was cut short by von Westernhagen striking Mass a heavy blow in the face.

Mass, who is a small man, thereupon drew a revolver from his pocket and discharged it at his assailant. As the latter was a much taller man and was standing on a lower level, the bullet struck him in the heart, with immediately fatal effect. Von Westernhagen had only strength to call out "I am shot in the heart," when he collapsed and died in a few minutes.

The quarrel was caused by an article in a society weekly journal which dealt with the manner in which von Westernhagen was alleged to have acquired his title of Chamberlain in the Court of Lippe-Deimold. It was stated that the dead man had borrowed £160, which he gave to an officer of his acquaintance, who promised in return to procure him a title. He received the dignity through another channel, however, and then it was said, compelled the man with whom he had made the arrangement to return the money. Von Westernhagen, it is stated, was convinced that Professor Mass had caused this article to be published.

Mass was arrested forthwith, but was released on his assertion that he acted in self-defence, and carried the pistol because of the mad man's threats against him. His friends say that he suffers from a heart complaint, and is thus easily excited.

HUNG OVER VESUVIUS BY A ROPE.

PERILOUS EXPLOIT BY A DARING PROFESSOR.

The world-famed scientists, Professor, Malabar, Jacob, and Stolz, have had a perilous adventure on Vesuvius. The two latter, who came from the University of Munich and had been studying for some days at the Royal Observatory on the volcano, persuaded by Professor Malabar, who made a daring descent of the crater to repeat the feat with them. When everything was ready for the perilous journey, Professor Stolz, under the impulse of great enthusiasm, seized a rope and swung himself over the abyss. As soon as his horrid shrieks were heard, the other two, who were on the verge of a rock 1,000 feet below, and overhanging another abyss with a sheer drop of about 500 feet. Professor Malabar, who was a few feet above, kept a tight hold of the rope for a full hour and a half before Professor Stolz could reach the spot. And the rope, which was the only link between the two, snapped. Professor Stolz, who was a few feet above, kept a tight hold of the rope for a full hour and a half before Professor Stolz could reach the spot. And the rope, which was the only link between the two, snapped.

SUN-BLEND AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your food for a summer. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you out into the sun, and the sun will get rid of the pain. The balm is a sure cure for all the summer troubles, for it is a sure cure for all the summer troubles, for it is a sure cure for all the summer troubles.

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MILKMAID THICK RICH CREAM

A Cream that can be whipped, but cannot be beaten.
It is simply **PURE CREAM**
Contains **NO PRESERVATIVES.**
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You can get it at—

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H. RUTTONJEE & SON THE SINCERE Co.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.

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BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.
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ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans.
Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.
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A.B.N. Code 8th Ed.
Hongkong, September 1, 1906. 120

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LOCATION good for Hillside Scenery and ONLY TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM BUSINESS CENTRE.

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Rice or First-Class Lunch.
Under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress
M. S. HOY.

BRANDSIDE PRIVATE HOTEL

STANDING in its own grounds with 3 Tennis and Croquet Courts. Large Airy and Well-furnished Rooms. Every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone No. 680.
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Hongkong, September 2, 1906. 109

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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for putting ships with most efficient results.

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50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. R. R. can be seen by appointment at the Dock Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Telegraphic Address—TAIKOODOCK. Telephone No. 212. 348

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE "PARIS TOILET" OF No. 13 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

BEG to announce to the GENERAL PUBLIC that each of its Registered Patrons who shall as from this date subscribe the monthly sum of \$4.50 will be entitled to the exclusive use of the following articles in their brand new Condition, viz: Hair Brush, Hair Comb, Shave, Shaving-brush, Soap, Razor, Powder Box (complete) and Antiseptic Hygienic Bloc.

Hongkong, October 8, 1913. 1219

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TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1913. 15

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ADJACENT TO THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
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Telephones in all rooms: First-class Canteen, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms—From \$5 per day Max.
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PEAK PRIVATE HOTEL

47 MOUNTAIN VIEW
Best position in Colony
1,400 feet above sea level
Cable Tram 9 minutes
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ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

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An Ideal Family Hotel, where Living is a Real Pleasure
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT
Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.
Under the Personal Management of G. F. OWEN, Proprietor.
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MOSCATINE

Prevents the bites of Mosquitoes, Sandflies etc. It sprinkles on the exposed parts of the skin.

50 cts. \$1.00 & \$2.50 per bottle.
Prepared only by THE

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CADBURY'S IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES.
A SPECIALITY
FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

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The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

Cadbury's
"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1906.

THIS WEATHER

is dangerous. Take the precaution of drinking some

AQUARIUS TONIC WATER

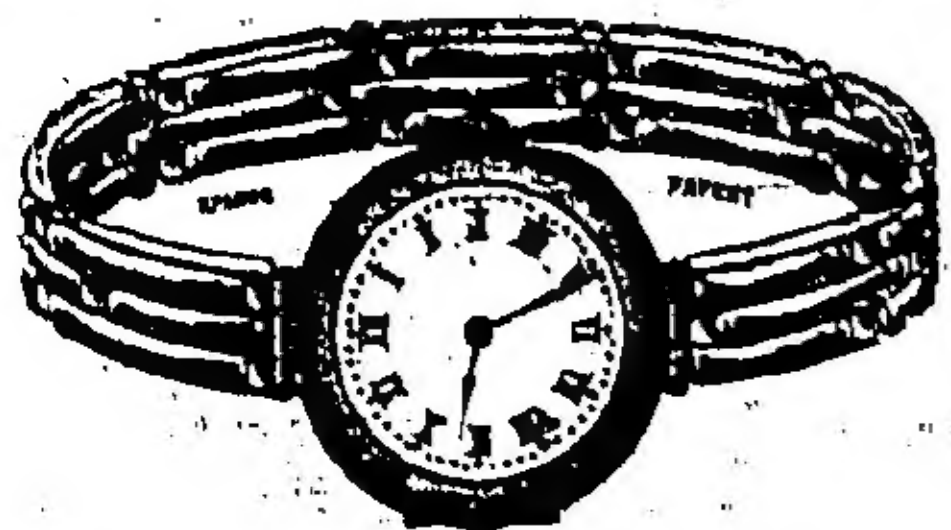
every morning, and take Mineral Waters that are made from DISTILLED WATER only, (such as the various AQUARIUS WATER).

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SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.
WHICH CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

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HONGKONG, June 10, 1913.

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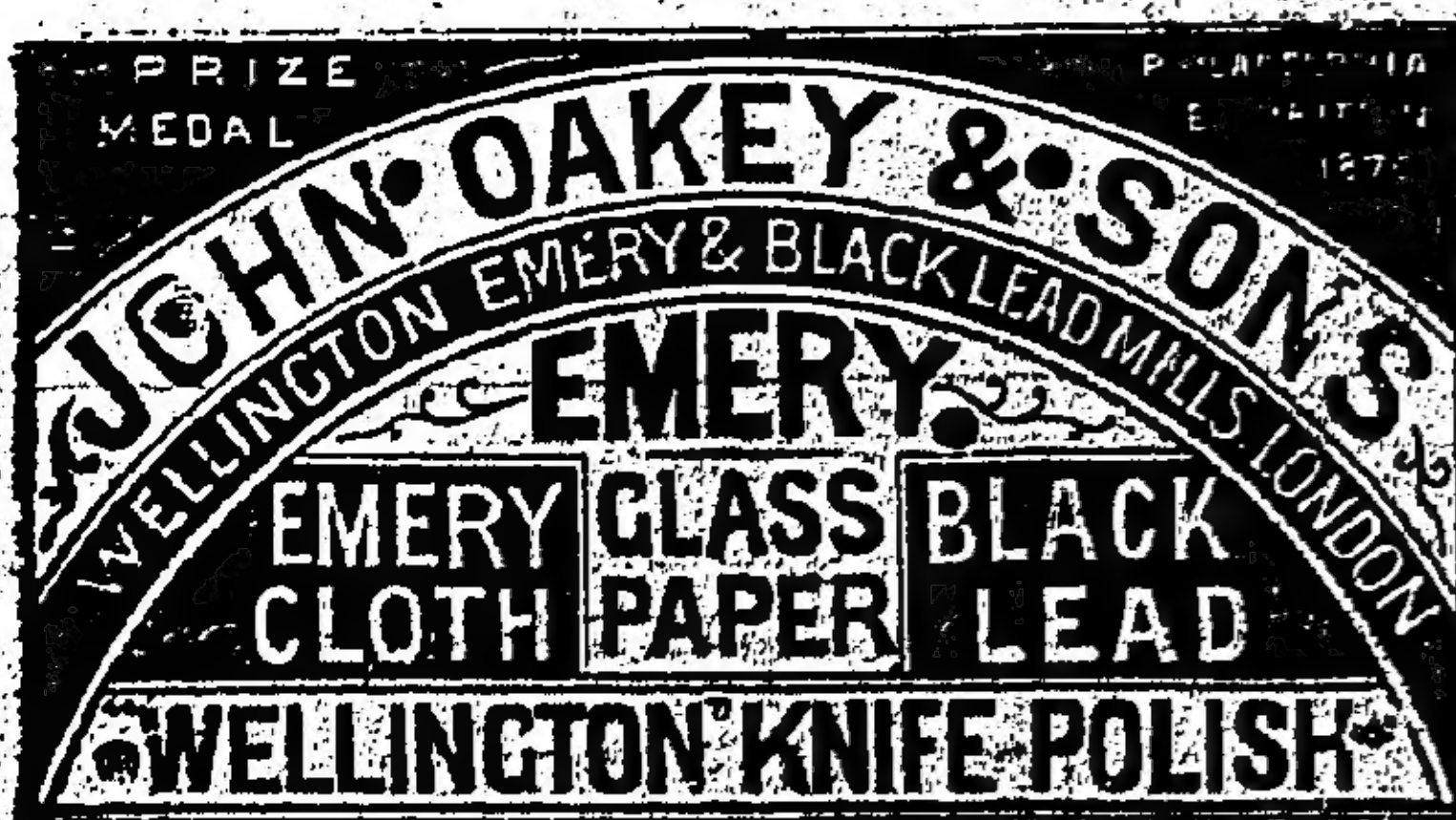
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Code:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

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Co.

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For particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PARKER STREET,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Hongkong Hotel Com-
pany Limited will be held at the premises
of that Company, Fadder Street Victoria
in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the twenty-fifth day of October 1913,
at 12 o'clock noon when the sub-joined re-
solution will be proposed:—

"That the following new Article be in-
serted in the Company's Articles of
Association after Article 10 thereof:—
10A. "The Company shall pay dividend,
in respect of any existing or new
shares of the Company, in pro-
portion to the amount paid up on
each share where a larger amount is
paid up in some shares than on
others."

Should the above Resolution be passed
by the required majority it will be sub-
mitted for confirmation as a Special Resolu-
tion to second Extraordinary Meeting
which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 14 day of October 1913.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1913.

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

SPECIALITIES
CORNED OX TONGUES
CORNED BEEF
CORNED PORK
PRESSED BEEF.

GERMAN SAUSAGES

These are a few of the delicacies offered
for sale by

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

66

BON TON.

Just arrived a nice assortment of

FLOWERS,

WOOLLEN HATS,

and MOTOR BONNETS

and VELS.

Also

LONG KID GLOVES

for evening wear

In Black, Gray and White

Also

Short Ones.

A Nice Stock of

WINTER DRESSSES

VERY REASONABLE.

SAVARESSE'S

SANTAL

CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure

Physicians recommend them.

SAVARESSE'S

The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

W. & A. H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON

Manufactured from the FINEST
MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF,
and therefore a delight to the heavy
smoker without the slightest fear
of any disagreeable after effects.

SAVE THE COUPONS.
THEY ARE VALUABLE.

AN APPEAL TO CHINA IN BEHALF
OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

(Continued from "China Mail" of Oct. 20)

AMERICA IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Let us take a glance at America be-
ginning with conditions in the seven-
teenth century. What was it that in-
duced people to leave their homes in Eu-
rope and face the untold hardships and
privations of pioneer settlers in the Am-
erican wilderness? History answers, it
was religious intolerance in their home-
lands. Persecuted Puritans from Eng-
land were the founders of the New Eng-
land colonies; persecuted Quakers fled
to Pennsylvania; oppressed Catholics
sought refuge in Maryland and Baguena-
ville. France found an asylum in the
Caribbean. Although fleeing from per-
secution themselves, the most of these
colonists brought the spirit of religious
oppression with them and the liberty
they had sacrificed so much to gain they
were not equally willing to grant to
others.

In most of the colonies there were
religious laws with resulting persecution
and in some instances the death penalty
was meted out to non-conformists.
Finally, Roger Williams, himself a fugi-
tive from persecution in Massachusetts,
founded in Rhode Island a colony based
upon broad principles of freedom and
equality. It was taught by Mr. Wil-
liams as a cardinal truth, "that every
man should have the right to worship
God according to the light of his con-
science." Thither flocked the persecuted
and oppressed from every land; the little
state grew and flourished until, as one
writer says, "its foundation principles—
civil and religious liberty—became the
corner-stones of the American Republic."
And to-day over the main entrance to
the new Rhode Island State capital build-
ing is inscribed in bold relief the signifi-
cant inscription: "To hold forth," etc.

"A NEW ORDER OF THINGS."

On the reverse side of the seal of the
United States is another inscription:
"Novus Ordo Seclorum," meaning "A
New Order of Things." This new order
is interpreted: "First, that government
is of the people; and second, that gov-
ernment is of right entirely separate
from religion; or, in other words, "A
church without a pope, and a State with-
out a king." These two principles are
the prominent features of both the De-
claration of Independence and the Con-
stitution of United States and the fact
that the Creator or His divine Word
fled no recognition in the latter docu-
ment was not the result of oversight or
inadvertence, but was because "the fram-
ers of the Constitution recognized the
eternal principle that man's relation to
his God is above human legislation be-
cause they felt that their duty to God
was superior to human enactments and
that man could exercise no authority
over their consciences."

STUGGLES AND VICTORY.

It was only by the severest legislative
contests that these principles fought their
way through to victory. "In the very
year that America severed her allegiance
from England, one of those struggles was
taking place in Virginia and the Presby-
terians, Baptists and Quakers addressed a
memorial "To the Honorable, the
General Assembly of Virginia," two
statements of which read as follows:
"There is no argument in favour of
establishing the Christian religion but
may be pleaded with equal propriety for
establishing the tenets of Mohammed by
those who believe the Alcoran; or, if
this be not true, it is at least impossible
for the magistrate to adjudge the right
of preference among the various sects
that profess the Christian faith, without
creating a 'clergy' to infallibility which
would lead us back to the Church of
Rome."

We would not humbly represent
that the only proper objects of civil gov-
ernment are the happiness and protec-
tion of man in his present state of ex-
istence, the security of the life, liberty
and property of the citizens, and to the

train the vicious and encourage the vir-
tuous by wholesome laws, equally ex-
tending to every individual; but that
the duty which we owe to our Creator,
and the manner of discharging it, can
only be directed by reason and convic-
tion, and is nowhere cognizable but at
the tribunal of the universal Judge.
Therefore, we ask no ecclesiastical estab-
lishments for ourselves; neither can we
approve of them when granted to others.
—Baird's "Religion in America," Book
3, Chapter 3, Paragraphs 9-16.

Three years later, Thomas Jefferson,
afterwards the third president of United
States, prepared with his own hand and
proposed for adoption by the legislature
as a part of the civil code of Virginia
"An Act for Establishing Religious
Freedom," from which we here quote
one section: "Be it therefore enacted
by the General Assembly, that no man
shall be compelled to frequent or sup-
port any religious worship, place or
ministry whatsoever; nor shall be en-
forced, restrained, molested, or burthened
in his body or goods, nor shall other-
wise suffer on account of his religious
opinions or belief; but that all men shall
be free to profess, and by argument to
maintain, their opinions in matters of
religion, and that the same shall in
no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their
civil capacities."—Id. par. 27, note.

The discussion of this act lasted for
six years. In the meantime there was
introduced into the Virginia Assembly
"A Bill Establishing a Provision for
Teachers of the Christian Religion." The
entire State, says Bancroft, "was alive
with the discussion. Madison, in a
remonstrance addressed to the Legisla-
ture, embodied all that could be said
against the compulsory maintenance of
Christianity and in "behalf of religious
freedom as a natural right, the glory of
Christianity itself, the surest method
of supporting religion, and the only way
to produce harmony among its several
sects."—Bancroft's History of the Con-
stitution, Vol. 1, p. 215.

From this noble remonstrance, which
is worthy of careful study in its entirety,
we insert but two of the reasons given.
"Because it is proper to take alarm at
the first experiment upon our liberties,
Who does not see that the same
authority which can establish Christi-
anity, in exclusion of all other religions,
may establish, with the same ease, any
particular sect of Christians, in exclusion
of all other sects? that the same au-
thority which can force a citizen to con-
tribute three-tenths only, of his property,
for the support of any one establishment,
may force him to conform to any other
establishment in all cases whatsoever."
"Because experience witnesses that
ecclesiastical establishments, instead of
maintaining the purity and efficacy of
religion, have had a contrary operation.
During almost fifteen centuries has the
legal establishment of Christianity been
on trial. What have been its fruits?—
More or less, in all places, pride and
intolerance in the clergy; ignorance and
superstition in the laity; in both, supersti-
tious bigotry, and persecution."—Bancroft's
American State Papers, pp.
27-28.

(Continued on page 5.)

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-
giving, brain-nourishing,
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

WATERBURY'S

THE TREE ROYAL.

THE HONGKONG MUMMERS.

An Elaborate Production of Shakespeare's Irresponsible Comedy
"TWELFTH NIGHT"
(IN A NEW WAY)

In aid of the following Charities:
The Diocesan Girls' School Building Fund
The Blind Home
The Y. M. C. A. Hostel
The Society of St. Vincent de Paul

First Amateur Shakespearean Production in the FAR EAST.

M-TINE for
Children and Students
\$1.50 & \$1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S from October 20th.
October 25th, 28th and 30th, and
LAST PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY,
Nov. 1st, at 9.15 p.m.

\$2.00 & \$1.00 Seats can be reserved at MOUTRIE'S from Monday, October 20.

Hongkong, October 21, 1913

1275

INTIMATIONS

AVISO.

A pedido d'um grande numero de pe-
soas que receberam a carta do Rev.
Pa. da Maria, com relacao ao ensino da
lingua Portuguesa n'esta colonia, a
Direccao do Club Lusitano tem a honra de
convidar por este meio as pessoas intere-
sadas no projecto a reunirem-se na terce-
feira 21 do corrente as 5.30 horas da tarde
n'este Club para deliberarem sobre o as-
sumpto.
Club Lusitano.
Hongkong, 18 de Outubro de 1913.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent of the partners, the
signature of the undermentioned firm
is conferred on Mr. E. A. LAPIQUE
ONLY.
P. A. LAPIQUE & CO.
Hongkong, Oct. 17, 1913.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS
& SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION.

A PAPER will be read at the Institute,
on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 9.00
p.m., by J. S. GARDNER, Esq. (Member) on
"OIL FUEL FOR MARINE BOILERS."
Chairman: J. M. COBBIN, Esq.
President.

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1913.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of
MEMBERS will be held on WED-
NESDAY, the 29th October at 12
o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Jockey
Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hong-
kong Club Annex, Chester Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1913.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
SUNDAY
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days

ELIZABETH.

Extra Cars at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BOUTIQUE,
One Vane Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

Resident Managers

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in the
Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of teaching. Euro-
peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and
possessed of a first rate certificate as a
"Chinese teacher." He has also a good know-
ledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write to Mr.
Hon Fan at his office or direct to 37, Holly-
wood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, May 17, 1912.

IF you happen to be late your meals will
be forwarded to you. Promptly served
and the same. Only at THE ALKALAN
DINING.

'Want' Advertisements

PREPAID

\$1 per inch..... 3 insertions.
52 One week

SITUATION WANTED.

By an Experienced LADY. STENO-
GRAPHY and TYPESET. Experi-
enced Typewriter. Address Miss A.
c/o "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, Oct. 17, 1913.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 500 lbs. ENGLISH TYPE
Galleys and Nonparel (Mottos),
complete found, including Italics.
In good condition. Send offers to
"TYPE".
Care of "China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, March 11, 1913.

MILNERS'

SAFES

AS SUPPLIED TO THE

PRINCIPAL BANKS

AND

BUSINESS HOUSES.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

Agent.

Hongkong, May 30, 1911.

FOR SALE.

ONE FULL SIZE

Burrongs and Watts

BILLIARD TABLE

WITH ACCESSORIES.

Apply to

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, June 1, 1910.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon, Dental.

No. 14, D'Almeida Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

THE

CHINA MAIL

Washing Books.

Price 20 cents.

IF you have not your copy of one of
the "Washing Books" of the CHINA MAIL,
please apply to the CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.



Hughes and Hough

Auctioneers to the Government
and Admiralty.

General Auctioneers
and
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used:
A.B.C. 4th Edition.
AL. Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address:
MEIKONG HONGKONG

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd October, 1913, commencing at
2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
SUNDY CANTONER BLACK-
WOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

Comprising as follows:
TEAKWOOD—Dining and Drawing
Room Suits, Upholstered Arm chairs and
Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, 1 Brass and
Brass mounted Bedsteads and Cots, Bed
Room Suits, Bureaux, Wardrobes, Wash-
stands, etc., Dining Room Furniture, Side-
boards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Table and Chairs, etc., 2 Dinner and
Dessert Services, Crockery, Sundry Glass
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Utensils,
Cutlery, etc.

BLACKWOOD—Couches, Arm-chairs,
Flower Stands, Inlaid Blackwood Screens,
Cabinets, Jardinieres, Hall and Tea Tables,
Ten-pieces, Brackets and Photo Frames, etc.

Oil Paintings and Engravings, Electric
Racing Lamps, Ice Chests, etc., Mosquito
Curtains (new), 2 Marble Clocks, and 1 Set
Chinese Halberds.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong Oct. 17, 1913.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from M. W. SLADE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY,
the 23rd October, 1913, at 2.30 p.m., at
Lewknor, No. 116, The Peak.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

consisting of—
Tapestry covered Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofa, Extension Dining Table, and
Teakwood Dining Room Chairs, Teakwood
Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Marble-
top Washstands, Toilet Sets, Shanghai
Baths, Kitchen Utensils and Cooking
Stove.

A Completed Set of PLATED TABLE
Crystal of excellent quality and design.
Plants, etc., in Pots.
On view from the morning of the 22nd.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 21, 1913.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

SATURDAY,
the 25th October, 1913, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
GRASS CLOTH GOODS, AND DRAWN
THREAD WORK,
Bedspreads, Tea Cloths, Cushion Covers,
Tray Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Dollies,
a quantity of Insertions, Embroidered
Blouses and Skirt Lengths, Handkerchiefs,
Pique embroidered Silk Goods, Silk and
Satin Shirts (extra), etc., etc.

The above goods are suitable for X'mas
Gifts and will be sold without reserve.
On View Friday p.m.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1913.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd October, 1913, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A quantity of Surplus Ships, Stores,
Comprising Cargo Lamps, Glass Candles for
Sundries of various sizes, Cabin Hooks,
Fire Extinguishers, Seamen's Clothing,
etc., etc.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1913.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd October, 1913, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
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A quantity of Surplus Ships, Stores,
Comprising Cargo Lamps, Glass Candles for
Sundries of various sizes, Cabin Hooks,
Fire Extinguishers, Seamen's Clothing,
etc., etc.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

SATURDAY,
the 25th Oct., 1913, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A NUMBER OF LOTS OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, SNUFF
BOTTLES, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 20, 1913.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY,
the 27th October, 1913, at 11.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A number of Blankets, Cerise lengths of
Silk Brocade, Blue and Gold Brocade,
Tapestry and Tapestry Curtains.

A quantity of Surplus Ships, Stores,
Comprising Cargo Lamps, Glass Candles for
Sundries of various sizes, Cabin Hooks,
Fire Extinguishers, Seamen's Clothing,
etc., etc.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1913.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

WEDNESDAY,
the 23rd October, 1913, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Consignment of
NEW HOUSEHOLD LINENS, etc.,
Comprising—
Whitney Blankets for Single and Double
Beds, Reversible Travelling Rugs, etc.

Double Hemstitched Sheets, Embroidered
Pillow Cases, Huckaback Towels and Bath
Sheets, Fine Turkish Towels, Damask
Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and
Double Bed White Satin Quilts, Honey-
comb Quilts, Ladies' and Gent's Hand-
kerchiefs, Pyjama Suits, Card Table
Covers, Undershirts, Tea Cloths, Glass and
Pantry Cloths, Duchesse Seta, Gent's
Fancy Vests, Gent's Shirts, Girl's Hoses,
etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1913.

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Pantry Cloths, Duchesse Seta, Gent's
Fancy Vests, Gent's Shirts, Girl's Hoses,
etc., etc.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

AN APPEAL TO CHINA IN BEHALF OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

(Continued from page 2.)

From one of Madison's speeches in support of this remonstrance, we take the following: "There is not a shadow of right in the general government to intermeddle with religion. Its least interference with it would be a most dangerous usurpation. I can appeal to any uniform conduct on this subject, that I have warmly supported religious freedom."—Blakely's American State Papers, p. 44.

In the end, the Religious Freedom Act was victorious in Virginia and the following year the national Constitution was framed declaring that "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The first amendment to the Constitution further guarantees religious right under the U. S. government as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Nor was this all. In 1797 a treaty with Tripoli was made signed by President Washington and approved by the Senate, thus becoming a material part of "the supreme law of the land," in which it is declared that "the government of the United States is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion."

On another occasion, George Washington, "the Father of his Country," wrote: "Every man who conducts himself as a good citizen is accountable to God alone for his religious faith, and should be protected in worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience."

George Washington in Response to Committee of Baptist Society, Aug. 4, 1789. SEPARATE DOMAINS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Nor was it because of infidel sentiments that the founders of American independence took this stand, but because they revered Christianity as a religion and holy institution to be degraded by the level of legislative enactment or political caprice; because they regarded the realm of conscience as too sacred a possession to be invaded and controlled by civil rulers and judges. For this reason a prominent historian tells us: "religion was become avowedly the attribute of man and not of a corporation."

Washington was a devout believer in religion and so were a large number of the prominent statesmen of that day. Said John Adams: "The Bible is the best book in the world."

Thomas Jefferson wrote: "I have always said and will always say, that the stuporous perusal of the Sacred Volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands."

At a later period, President U. S. Grant spoke as follows: "Hold fast to the Bible as the sheet anchor of our liberties; write its precepts on your hearts and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this Book we are indebted for the progress made in true civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future."

But when a body of religiousists came petitioning that the government give financial support to teachers of the Christian religion in certain public schools, Grant withstood them, declaring: "Keep the State and the Church forever separate."

Regarding these matters, Dr. Adam Clarke, LL.D., the renowned Methodist writer and commentator, says: "Remember unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; but when Caesar arrogates to himself the things that are the Lord's, then, and in such cases, his authority is to be resisted."—Comment on Daniel 8:17.

"When political matters are brought into the church of Christ, both are ruined. The church has more than once ruined the state; the state has once corrupted the church." "No secular law, no human prudence, no earthly policy, no suits at law shall ever be used for the founding, extension, and preservation of my church." "We to the inhabitants of earth" when the church takes the civil government of the world into its hands."—Christian Theology, pp. 251, 252.

We might add a volume of utterances on this subject from various authorities, but we close the quotations with the following tribute to this principle from the pen of the historian, George Bancroft:

"No one thought of vindictive religion for the conscience of the individual, till a voice in Judea, breaking day for the greatest epoch in the life of humanity by establishing a pure, spiritual, and universal religion for all mankind, enjoined to render to Caesar only that which is Caesar's. The rule was upheld during the infancy of the gospel for all men. No sooner was this religion adopted by the chief of the Roman Empire than it was shorn of its character of universality, and entangled by the unholy state; and so it continued till the new nation—the least defiled with the barren scellings of the eighteenth century, the most general believer in Christianity of the Reformation in its purest form—when it came to establish a government for the United States, refused to treat faith as a matter to be regulated by a corporate body, or having a headship in a monarch or a state."

"Vindicating the right of individuality, with its religion, and in religion above all, the new nation dared to set the example of according to its religious to God the principle first divinely of God in Judea. To let the new government a temporal power to the temporal power, the American Constitution in harmony with the people of the several states withheld from the federal government the power to control the State."

THE CHINA BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, Tung Shan, Canton, China.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1913.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

THE CHINA MAIL

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

AND THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$2.50 per annum delivered in Hongkong.

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A. WINGARD, Manager, Hongkong.

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(Continued from page 2.)

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A. WINGARD, Manager, Hongkong.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

AUCTIONEER.

SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd October, 1913, commencing at
5.

A Celebrated Violinist



Nervous Fatigue, Languor—

The power to excel, the confidence which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nervus* force created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the brain energy and physical stamina developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to do myself justice." This power to excel, this ability to make perfect use of her skill, depends upon the marvelous control and steadiness of the muscle nerves Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical traditions. Naturally, this energizing effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riverside," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Indigestion, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the British Royal Family, the Empress of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Greece, the King of Romania, and the Emperor of Austria. It is the most powerful tonic and restorative known, and is sold in all chemists, druggists, and grocers. The 2/6 size contains nearly four times as much as the 1/6 size. PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1/2 to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAD 5 to 16 CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3 to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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SCOTTISH SPORT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DUNDEE, Sept. 23.

ASOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The match of the week was between Rangers and Dundee. Rangers, though having the best of the play, so far as attack was concerned, were nonplussed by a resolute defence. Dundee's forwards were seldom seen. The goal that decided the match was scored by Kelso, who, from a free kick forty yards out, sent in a shot that the back could not stop. This occurred three minutes before the interval. The second half was one long duel between the Rangers' forwards and Dundee's defence. "Lally" scored brilliantly and was undoubtedly the man who brought Dundee through, though both Kelso and Aitken were good, and the halfbacks all useful.

In the beginning of this week Rangers suffered yet another misfortune. They went north to Aberdeen, and could only manage to draw with a team that has not won a single match in the competition.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

Dundee, 1; Rangers, 0.
Queen's Park, 2; Raith Rovers, 0.
Clyde, 2; Heart of Mid-Lothian, 2.
Celtic, 4; Morton, 1.
Airdrieonians, 3; Kilmarnock, 1.
Motherwell, 3; Aberdeen, 2.
St. Mirren, 1; Hamilton Academical, 0.
Partick Thistle, 2; Hibernian, 0.
Falkirk, 1; Third Lanark, 1.
Aberdeen, 0; Rangers, 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Dundee Hibernian, 2; V. le de Leven, 0.
St. Bernard, 1; Cowdenbeath, 2.
1913—1914.
Glasgow, 3; Sheffield, 0.

HURDY FOOTBALL.

The Rugby football season opened quietly, only two games of importance being played. Glasgow Academical had a big win over Hillhead High School, and Hawick narrowly lost to Hamiltonians.

LAWYER OF SCOTLAND YARD.

Famous Detective Retires from the Force.

A wonderfully interesting life story is hidden behind the bald announcement in recent police orders that ex-Inspector Kemp had tendered his resignation after 25 years service in the Metropolitan Police.

He was known as the "Lawyer of Scotland Yard," a title which eminently fitted him, for in his position as aide-camp to the superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department he has interviewed axils and countesses, solicitors and all kinds of professional men, even the "profession" crook and chief who have called at the head police office for advice. Further, there is not a police force in the world whose representative has not at some time or other called at the "Yard" for advice from Mr. Kemp. Outside he also did good work, and the clever pickpocket had as good cause to regret the simple-looking man in clerical attire who seized him with an iron hand when in the act of stealing a gold watch from a nobleman's pocket as the house-breaker did when the innocent-looking man with a hot potato barrow spilt a clever "coup" at a jeweller's establishment.

Mr. William Brewster Kemp, who is a native of Sandy, Beds, is the son of the parish clerk, and his mother has been for over half a century the organist in the parish church there. He joined the force in April, 1887, on the nomination of the late Lord Peel, Speaker of the House of Commons. Shortly afterwards he was placed on special duty during the Trafalgar-square riots, and at Buckingham Palace during the Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria. For some years he has been stationed at Scotland Yard, and when Superintendent Frost retired a short time since he personally thanked Mr. Kemp for his valuable assistance. When he joined the service he was stationed at Bedford-green, the East-end at that time being infested with gangs of coiners, house-breakers and thieves of the worst description. He was on special duty when Queen Victoria opened the People's Palace and within seven years of joining the force he had not only been transferred to the detective department, but had twice received public testimonials for ability displayed in breaking up gangs of receivers and thieves.

On promotion to Sergeant he was transferred to the Borough, where highway robbery and garroting were rife. It fell to his lot to arrest Chapman, alias Severino Klovovski, the publican, for the murder of Mand March by arsenic poisoning at the Crown in the Borough High-street. Chapman, who it was afterwards found had poisoned two wives, was arrested by Mr. Kemp under dramatic circumstances just as the coronation procession of King Edward was passing the house. A curious fact is recalled by this conviction. When Mr. Kemp searched Chapman's rooms he found a number of banknotes which had previously been found charged a friend with stealing and had actually got him convicted. Of course, the result of the find was that the innocent prisoner was immediately released. Promoted to the rank of Inspector, Mr. Kemp did good work at the "Yard." One of his duties was the guarding of the famous Cullinan diamond when in transit from the Bank of England to Sandringham for presentation to the late King, and the subsequent safe return to Scotland Yard, and the bank re-opened. He served under no fewer than five Commissioners, and has received over a hundred commendations and rewards from judges, commissioners, magistrates, and the Division of Public Prosecutions. He was the target of pickpockets at the principal public meetings throughout the country. He retired at 55, after 25 years' service, and accepting of private inquiry work.

TWENTY YEARS IN AMERICA.

Lady Writer's Comparisons With English Methods.

Mrs. Isadora Dix, the Anglo-American authoress, is at present on a visit to London, and has arranged to lecture on My Twenty Years in America. During her residence in the States Mrs. Dix has made a close study of the art, literature, and social life of the Republic. "I left England just over twenty years ago," said Mrs. Dix to an Evening Standard representative, "and have come back now for a few weeks, to bring out a new book, and make studies of England and the English for the Americans, who are increasingly eager to know all they can about the country."

The contradictions of American life are terribly marked, and have their tragic side, as well as their amusing element. The American must hustle; he must be quick; he must work, and he must smile; that while the Englishman is at breakfast, looking at his news items, the American is in his office making dollars. A type of womanhood of which any land should be proud is seen in that wonderful movement in which 500,000 picked women in the American Temperance Union—women ranging from mere girls to sisters in their prime and veterans—are all working for spiritual and temperance ends, with an earnestness, an intelligence, a purpose, and a power of organization which tends to counteract evils of many kinds.

Our suffrage movement is conducted on the highest lines, and the women are so finely logical, perfectly persistent, yet, without, so angelically peaceful, that broken windows or insulted stationers are never in the programme. In some States they already have powers almost unknown in any other land.

FRIENDSHIP FOR ENGLAND.

"I feel that in America there is a real desire for peace with England, and especially in the States, in which the simpler life has not developed into the fever of our chief cities. The Irish element in America is not over-burdened with love for England, and rich Irishmen are lavish in dollars spent to get a Parliament in Dublin. There is a fine work going on in connection with the Imperial Order of British Daughters, an organization which embraces an increasing number of women born under the British flag, and not seeking nationalization in America or elsewhere. This order is educational, benevolent, and is always on the lookout to benefit British women, and keep up, as far as it can, British ways and methods, ideals and traditions in the country, where their own tongue is the national language, though many others are in vogue."

"One object of the British Daughters' Orders is to keep their language as pure as possible, and not to vitiate it with impure accents and terms which are nothing more than slang. Since I came back I sent details of the organization to the Queen, who kindly evidenced her interest in the work. For educational advantage American stands supreme, and all, even the most destitute of power, influence, and prestige, can get into centres of cultivation almost shut to the poor Englishman at home. American millionaires believe in enlightenment, and universities, academies, and public schools have much financial help from men who have amassed riches. An educated people will be a winning people in the march of civilization. In all cities and towns of any consequence money is lavished on institutions to spread enlightenment."

THE ARTIFICIAL AGE.

[A citizen of Reichenberg, Bohemia, has invented a process for producing a substitute for all classes of marble, including the most highly prized varieties. It is claimed that the product is superior to genuine marble, being stronger and less liable to crack or damage.—Sunday Paper.]

There's not the slightest doubt this is an artificial age.
From the cradle to the grave we live on sham.
A rising in pyjamas made of artificial silk.
We drink an early cup of tea that holds synthetic milk.
And top our breakfast up with fruitless jam.
And so the game goes on until we reach the final stop
(All along with sham we have to be content.)
Then to our final lodging in a homeless house we go,
And over us they raise with signs of artificial wit
An artificial marble monument.

THE GLOBE.

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilation powers are decreasing.

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Apply
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Hongkong, June 2, 1913. 729

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Hongkong, Oct. 1, 1913. 862

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MEIRION, Nos. 9 & 10, Peak, unfurnished, 5 Rooms. Cheap rental, from 1st December Newly Painted and Cleaned.
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No. 68 Peak, MOUNT KILLET, (Church Mission Society Bungalow) from 1st October 1913 till 31st May 1914, partly furnished, Cheap rent.

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Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1913. 81

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Admiral	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	Master W. West	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. B. E. Prichard	Shanghai
Britonart	river gunboat	710	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. W. H. Darvall	Shanghai
Cadmus	aloop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. H. P. K. T. Williams	Shanghai
Cherub	water tank and tug	380	—	80	Master H. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	aloop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. Collin Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Shanghai
Fane	torpedo boat destroyer	380	6	5700	—	Hongkong
Flores	cruiser, 2nd class	4300	10	7000	Capt. O. F. Corbett, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Hampshire	cruiser, 1st class	10,530	10	20,500	Capt. M. R. Hill	Hongkong
Kinshas	river gunboat	115	4	1200	Lt.-Comdr. H. D. Marryat	Yantai
Merlin	aloop	1040	—	—	Capt. F. C. C. Pao	Labuan
Minotaur	cruiser, 1st class	14,800	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Canton
Monmouth	river gunboat	8800	—	22,000	Capt. B. H. F. Bartolot	Hongkong
Newcastle	cruiser, 2nd class	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	Canton
Nightingale	cruiser, 2nd class	4800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Canton
Onyx	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lt.-Com. Malcolm Murray	Yangtze River
Orion	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	4300	Lt.-Comdr. R. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Riddle	torpedo boat destroyer	320	—	7800	Lt.-Comdr. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Canton
Rosario	despatch ship, submersible	230	—	1400	Comdr. H. E. Ashmole	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	Hongkong
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lt.-Com. I. A. S. Hutton	Hongkong
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lt.-Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie	Yangtze River
Talos	torpedo boat destroyer	230	6	4300	Comdr. W. H. Eyles	Hongkong
Taurus	receiving ship	4555	—	—	Commodore R. H. Ansell, C.M.G. Hongkong	—
Tesla	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. Hos. G. Stoddard	Upper Yangtze River
Thetis	river gunboat	710	2	800	Lt.-Com. H. E. K. Cottrell-Darner, R.N. Ret.	—
Uk	torpedo boat destroyer	350	—	7500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Canton
Viper	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	4300	Lt.-Com. Bodman-Whitman	Canton
Wallard	torpedo boat destroyer	350	—	7500	Comdr. Seymour	Canton
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	4800	Lt.-Comdr. R. Neville	Canton
Widgeon	river gunboat	135	2	800	Lt.-Com. A. C. P. Barrett	Upper Yangtze River
Woodcock	river gunboat	180	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. Blackwood	Yangtze River
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze River
C38	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. F. J. MacGillivray	Hongkong
C37	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. J. Gaines	Hongkong
C36	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. R. K. O'Keefe	Hongkong
789	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Hamilton	Hongkong
788	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Simpson	West River
787	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Black	West River
786	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. H. V. Seymour	Hongkong

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